

In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



Today's Weather

It will be fair weather with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Overnight/Daytime High/Low. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 30, Aqaba 38, Sunset tonight: 6:25 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:58 a.m.

6, Number 1728 AMMAN, MONDAY AUGUST 10, 1981 - SHAWWAL 10, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Plant modernise

Aug. 9 (J.T.) - The Commercial and Industrial Bank (CIB) has signed a contract valued at \$1.5 million for the modernisation of its Ruseifa flour production plant.

King presides over cabinet



His Majesty King Hussein presides over the cabinet meeting on Sunday (Petra photo)

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein presided over the cabinet meeting which lasted three hours at the prime minister's office at noon today.

Arabs hail Saudi peace plan as Israel says 'unacceptable'

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (Agencies) - Several Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation today welcomed Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd's blueprint for peace in the Middle East while Israel rejected the plan, saying it was nothing new.

Abu Jihad, deputy commander of the Al Assifah forces, a branch of Fatah, the PLO's main group, said while on a visit to Kuwait that he welcomed "as extremely important and positive" Prince Fahd's statement, especially his criticism of U.S. policies in the Middle East.

Ein receives researchers

Aug. 9 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein has ordered the American team under Mr. Green to study the water resources in the Ein area.

New measures chalked out to maintain public health

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) - The Higher Public Safety Committee (HPSC) today decided to set up three technical sub-committees to help maintain public health in Amman.

DM 5 million loan approved by ACC board

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) - The Agricultural Credit Corporation's (ACC) board chairman has been authorised by the ACC board to sign an agreement with the West German foreign aid agency (KFW) to obtain a DM 5 million loan to finance the corporation's projects in Jordan.

Flights had 'never been safer' transportation secretary claims

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) - The U.S. flight system is operating at maximum safety despite the sacking of 12,000 striking air controllers, the government said today.

Reagan says recognises Palestinian rights

Aug. 9 (R) - French Minister Claude Chyvent further than the Community's common position in the Middle East when he said the right of the Palestine to state structures.

Reagan okays neutron bombs, draws tough Moscow reaction

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) - President Ronald Reagan has ordered the production and stockpiling of neutron warheads, reversing a controversial decision by the Carter administration more than three years ago, officials said today.

61 French to leave Iran today

PARIS, Aug. 9 (R) - French nationals prevented from leaving Tehran by an Islamic prosecutor last week are expected to be allowed to board a plane at 1230 local time (1400 GMT) tomorrow to return to France, a French presidential spokesman said today.

Fahd to call off visit to U.S. unless Reagan changes Mideast policy

JEDDAH, Aug. 9 (R) - Saudi Crown Prince Fahd will call off a visit to the United States in October unless Washington guarantees radical changes in its Middle East policy, the Saudi newspaper Ash Sharq Al Awsat reported today.

Zarqa projects allocated funds

ZARQA, Aug. 9 (Petra) - A follow-up committee, authorised to carry out development projects in Zarqa district, today decided to start implementing a number of projects, allocating necessary funds.

30 executed in Iran

ANKARA, Aug. 9 (R) - Iranian authorities today reported 30 more executions in a continuing government crackdown on a wave of violent attacks by left-wing campaigners and drug traffickers.

to build pipeline to Saudi

Aug. 9 (R) - Iraq has built a pipeline from its oilfields across Saudi Arabia to an export terminal on the Red Sea coast, the Middle East Survey (MEES) today.

Nazareth Municipality faces financial crisis

NAZARETH, Aug. 9 (Agencies) - The Nazareth Municipality may be forced to close down unless it receives the funds it is owed for June, Mr. Tawfik Zayyad, mayor of Nazareth, said in a cable to Prime Minister Menachem Begin earlier this week.

مكتبة الأمل

A watchful eye on the weather

Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AN — When a passenger
crashed at Doha airport in
1978, it was the pilot's negligence
in not heeding the weather forecast handed to
him by the Meteorological
Department that led to the dis-
aster. In the winter, the Public Sec-
retariat attributed most
accidents to the drivers' negligence
towards weather forecasts
over the radio.

On the other hand, the story is
well known in our minds of the
woman who sued the meteorological centre in
Lvania because the centre's
erroneous weather reports
encouraged her fisher hus-
band to embark on a trip. The
husband had never known that the
weather would be so rough that his wife
never saw him again.

"The forecast has up to 85 per
cent accuracy, which is the same as
developed countries," says
Abandah, director general
of the Jordan Meteorological
Department. He adds that it is
impossible to give a 100 per
cent accurate prediction,
because "we are dealing with the
weather here, in which thousands
of factors, including the topog-
raphy and geography of the area,
are involved."

Meteorologists admit the
accuracy of their predictions
varies to a certain degree, but they con-
sider their work undaunted. "The
World Meteorological
Organization and scientists con-
tinue to study and carry out
research about the weather
and its behaviour,"
Abandah told the Jordan
Times.

The process of improvement is
ongoing, he said, and the computer
used in forecasting, but
it is a time-saver — it has
to do with the nature of
the weather.

Jordan Meteorological
Department has no computerised
equipment, but it heavily relies on
information from weather satel-
lites.

There are seven synoptic
stations in the East Bank
of the Jordan, and they function 24
hours a day. Mr. Abandah
said. These stations, he said,
are located in Amman, Ma'an,
Irbid, Aqaba and Ras
Ajloun. The term "synoptic"
refers to each station's
overall picture of the
weather in its area.

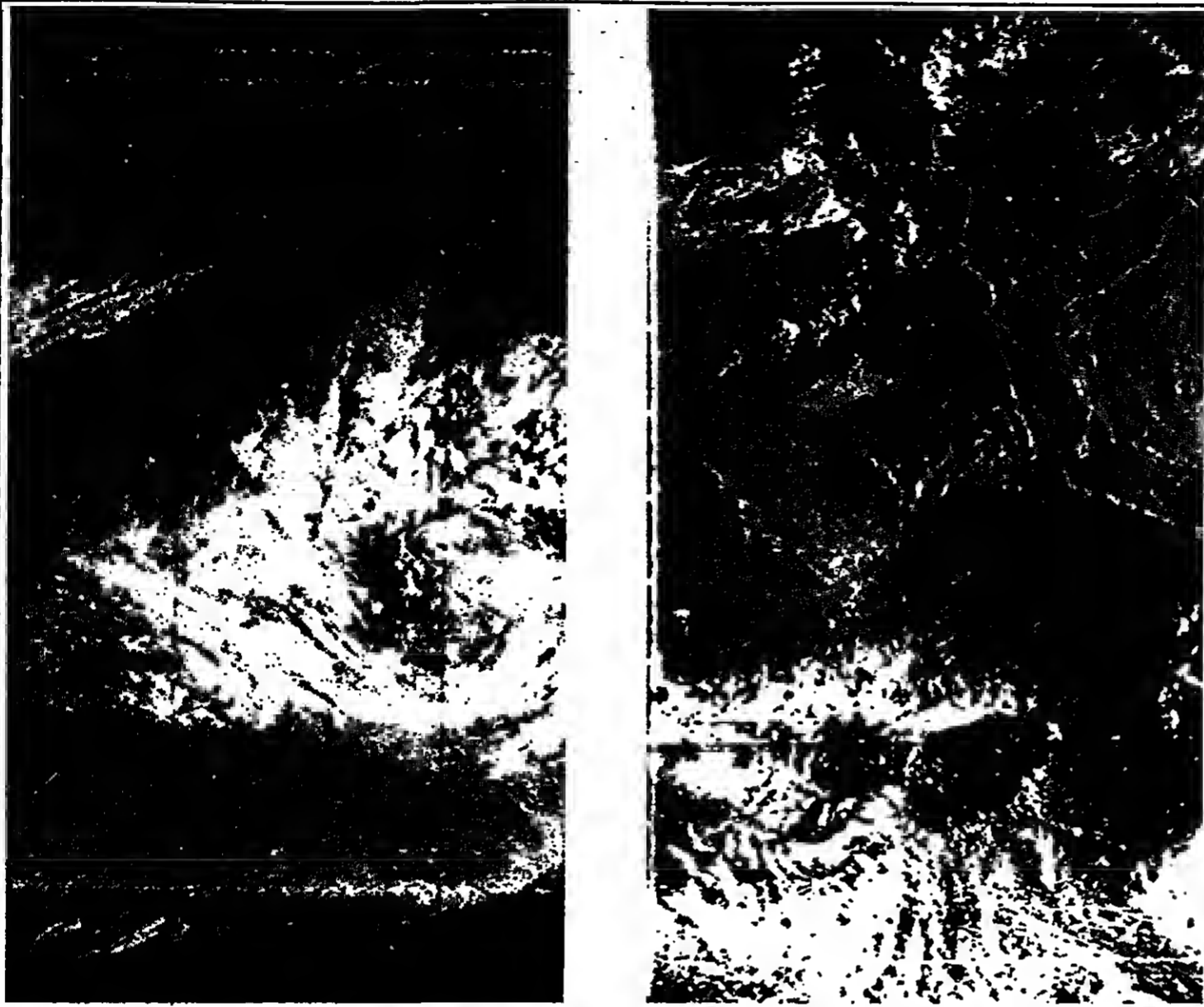
These stations are part of a
network which comprises
10,000 stations scattered all
over the planet to detect and
report, as well as to receive, in-
formation about weather con-
ditions. The Jordan Meteorological
Department, weather in-
formation is received via 20 tele-
stations connected with orbiting
satellites. Most of the information
about weather conditions in the
Atlantic, Indian, and from northern
to the equator.

The use of satellites in weather
forecasting is a major advancement
in forecasting, according to Dr. Aban-
dah. "All operations," he said,
are done by qualified forecasters
with university degrees (usu-
ally in physics), as well as two
years of training in weather fore-
casting.

Complicated steps
The need for highly-trained
staff at the Meteorological
Department is underscored by the
complicated process of pre-
paring the forecast. Dr. Abandah
described the process as follows:

As to economy, Dr. Abandah
said that the route forecast
supplied to each plane will require
the pilot to travel at a certain speed
and altitude so that fuel can be
saved. He said that a flight from
Amman to New York generally
needs 20 tonnes of fuel; but the
amount can be lessened if the pilot
travels at a certain speed and
altitude in certain weather con-
ditions.

"The saved amount could be up
to two tonnes in a two-way flight,
which makes it worth abiding by
the guidelines," he pointed out.



Satellite photos of the Middle East on a clear day (left) and with approaching cloud cover (right — courtesy of Meteorology Department)

and direction of winds, tem-
peratures, unusual weather
phenomena and conditions at the
airport of destination.

"The aviation weather forecast
is important for safety and
economy," Dr. Abandah said.
On safety, he cited the example
of the Jordanian jet that crashed at
Doha airport in 1978, saying that
the pilot paid little attention to the
forecast he received before he

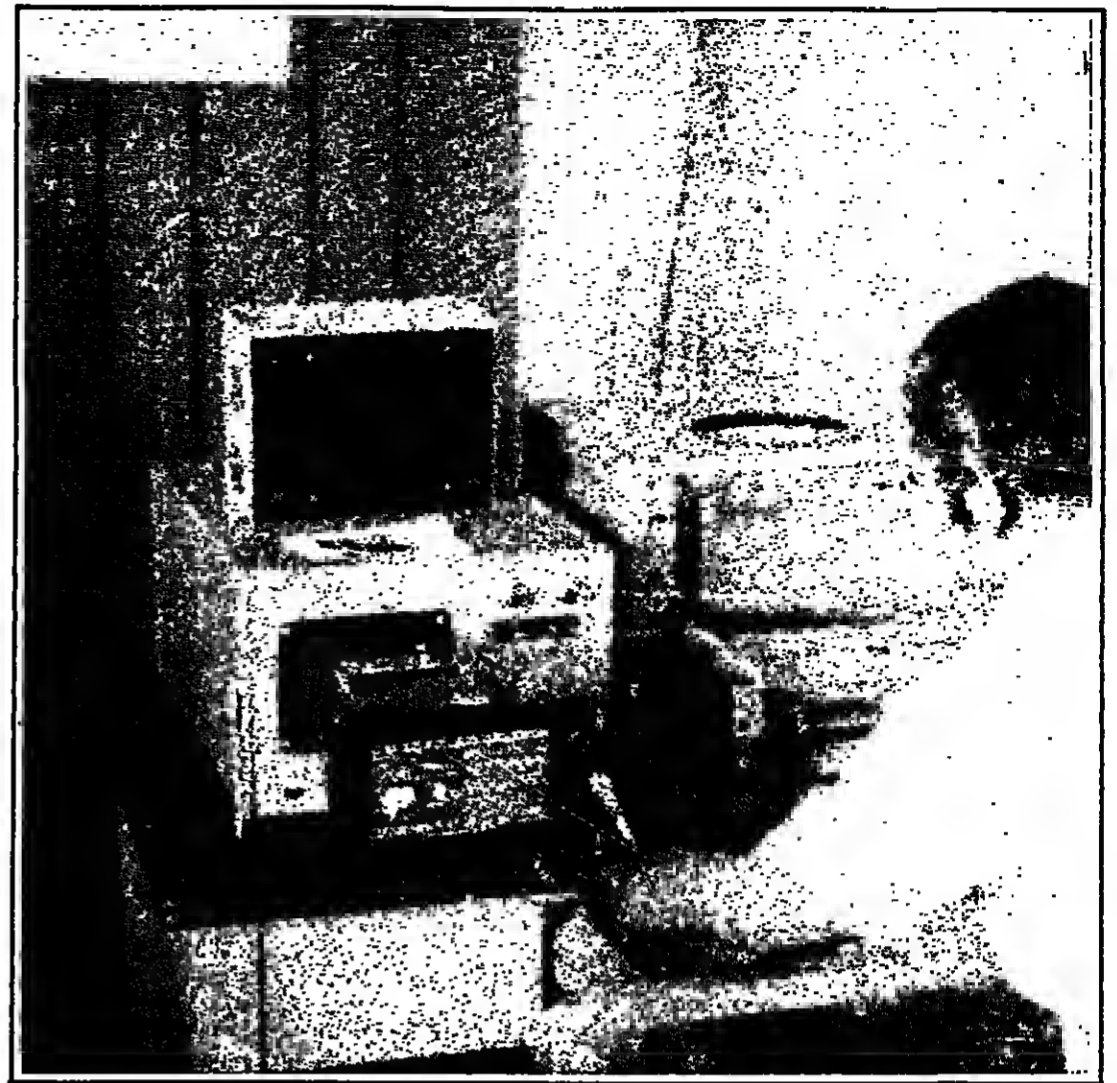
Weather reports come to the
Meteorological Department in
written form — through tele-
printers — and also in the form of
satellite pictures that can be
reproduced at any time. Such
photos show the location of fronts
and low pressure zones, and the
direction they are moving.

"When we detect a front head-
ing for our area from the
Mediterranean, we usually check
its course and can determine its
speed by finding out how many
nautical miles it has travelled over
a certain period of time," Dr.
Abandah said.

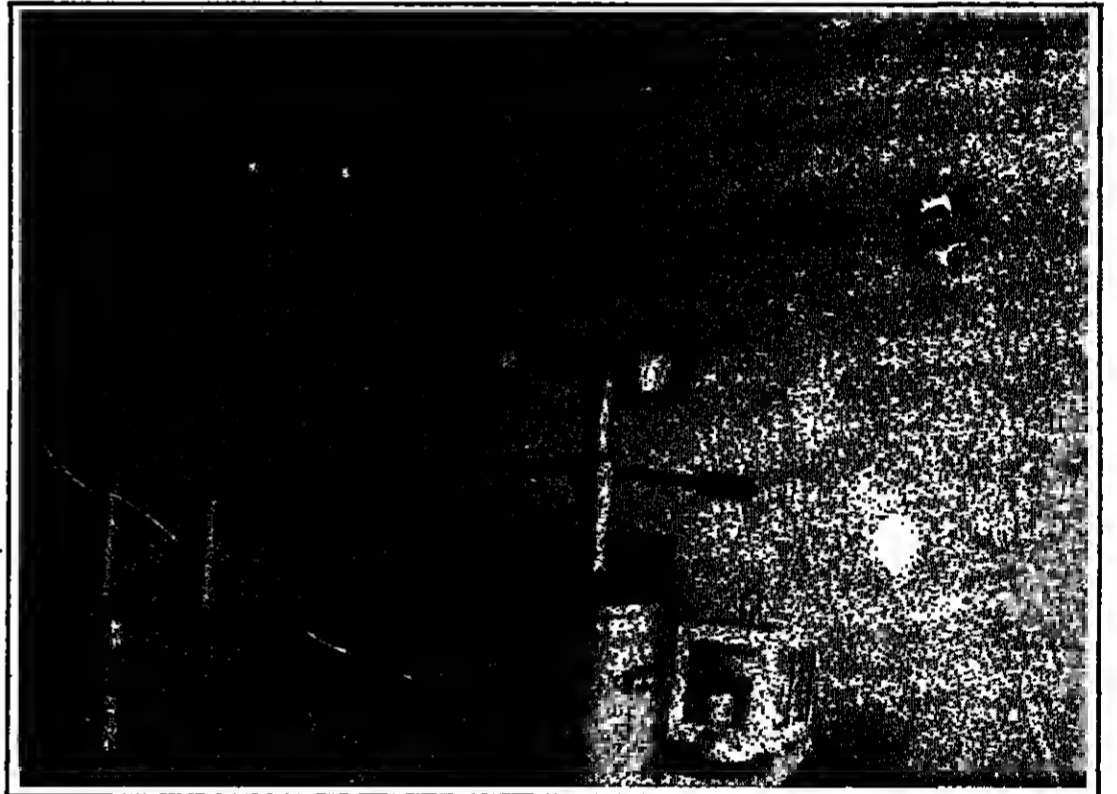
The Jordan Meteorological
Department was established as an
office near the Jerusalem airport
in 1952 as a weather forecasting
office, as part of the Civil Aviation
Department. In 1956, a national
meteorological office was estab-

lished in Amman after the with-
drawal of the British meteorologi-
cal office from Jordan. Before
that the British Royal Air Force
bore all responsibility for weather
forecasting.

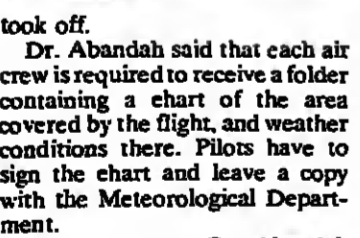
In 1967, the meteorological
office was transformed into a
department of the Ministry of
Transport. Until that time, its
functions had been confined to
civil aviation.



Equipment for receiving satellite photos by radio (above) and gauging wind speed (below — photos by Mohammad Ayish)



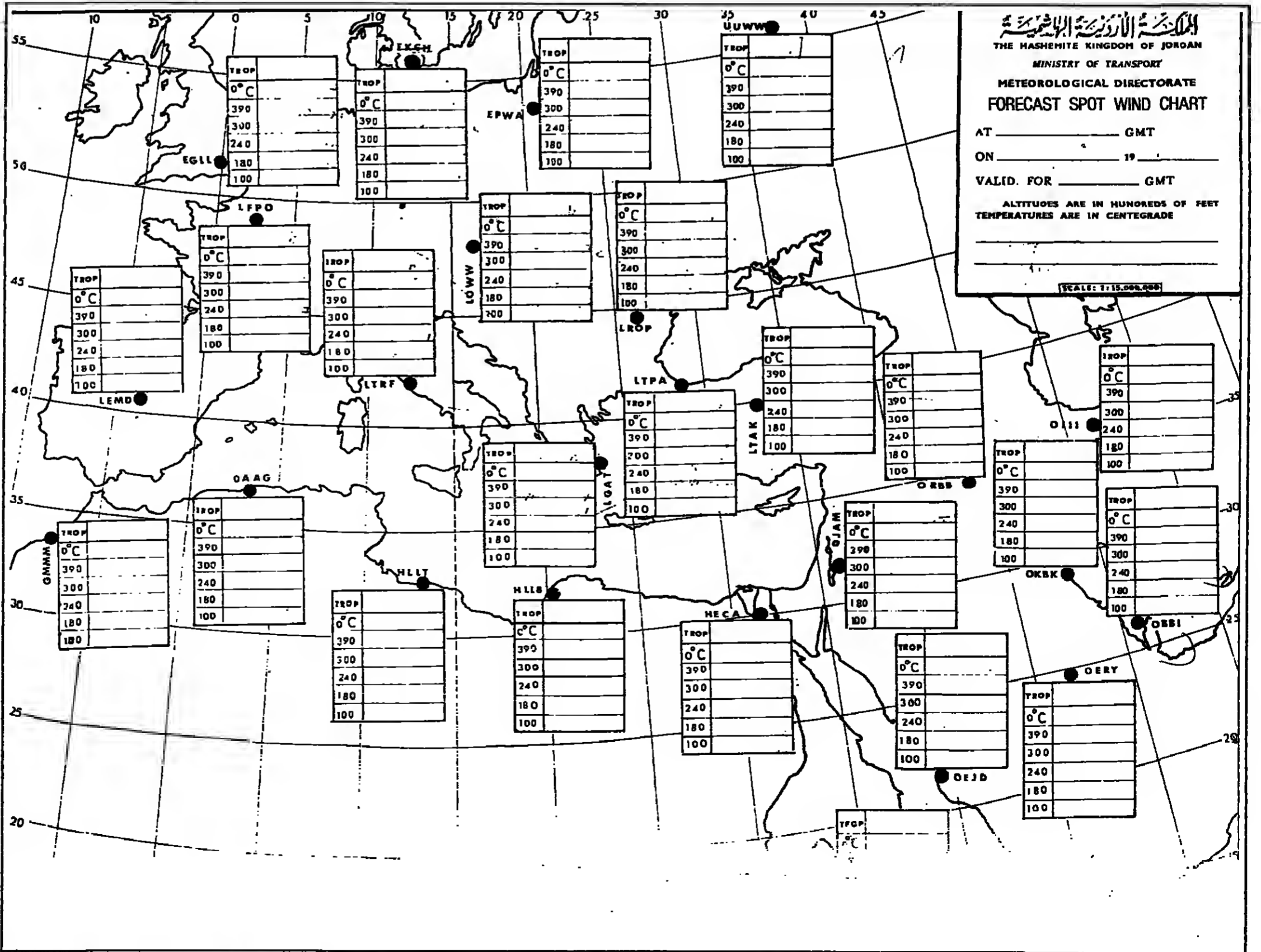
Ali Abandah



took off.
Dr. Abandah said that each air
crew is required to receive a folder
containing a chart of the area
covered by the flight, and weather
conditions there. Pilots have to
sign the chart and leave a copy
with the Meteorological Depart-
ment.

As to economy, Dr. Abandah
said that the route forecast
supplied to each plane will require
the pilot to travel at a certain speed
and altitude so that fuel can be
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altitude in certain weather con-
ditions.

"The saved amount could be up
to two tonnes in a two-way flight,
which makes it worth abiding by
the guidelines," he pointed out.



Forecasting chart used by the Meteorology Department

الجمهورية الهاشمية
THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
METEOROLOGICAL DIRECTORATE
FORECAST SPOT WIND CHART
AT _____ GMT
ON _____ 19____
VALID FOR _____ GMT
ALTITUDES ARE IN HUNDREDS OF FEET
TEMPERATURES ARE IN CENTIGRADE
(SCALE: 1:15,000,000)

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DE FACTONOMICS
Population policy for Jordan
 Part 4
 By T.A. Jaber

MY CALL for a larger population in Jordan attracted the attention and interest of many people over the last two weeks. It opened up the subject for discussion and debate, which is one of the objectives of writing this series. I feel it significant to underline, at this point, the following three observations:

- (1) Favouring larger population in Jordan does not mean that I am proposing this policy for every country in the world. Needless to say that Egypt, India or the Philippines have passed the optimal size of their population, and I am ready to join opinions in favour of population control in these and other countries with similar positions. In fact, a population policy has to be tailored specifically for each country in accordance with its socio-economic situation. Accordingly, my proposition is, as it was stated, confined to Jordan. I neither claim nor recommend its wider across-the-board application, knowing that population explosion is not merely a slogan. The world population is expected to reach 10.5 billion by the year 2110.
- (2) The main argument against my proposition is the economic burden, and the pressure on utilised

resources, which a larger population implies. Meeting the basic needs of the people is economically imperative, but socially imperative. The argument goes that if we find it difficult to meet the basic needs of the present population, how are we going to cater for a larger population?

This is an apparently solid argument. However, it reflects to a certain extent the imbalanced character of our development. Financially, we are capable of assuring an acceptable level of services for every citizen. However, priority-setting in our development planning has been biased towards physical and large projects rather than the small-scale requirements of local communities that have increased year after year. Don't forget also that we cater in one way or another for the social services of the foreign community of workers.

(3) Talking about a larger size of population, or a higher rate of population increase, does not in itself provide the clear-cut answer for decision-makers. Which rate of increase is considered satisfactory or high enough? Jordan's population has increased over the last two decades by 3.8 per cent annually. The world average rate of population increase is 1.9 per cent, while that of develop-

ing countries is about double this rate. There are countries, mainly in Africa, with higher rate of population increase than in Jordan.

The natural rates of population growth in Kuwait, Syria, Iraq, Bahrain and Lebanon are 4.2, 3.7, 3.3, 3.1 and 2.8 per annum respectively. Thus, a second policy element is to agree on a rate of population growth which in turn leads to derivative policies and measures. I venture to proceed here and recommend maintaining the present rate for the coming two decades. This is quite modest when compared with policies of Iraq where policy-makers have subsidised larger families on the grounds that Iraq is underpopulated. In Israel, due to colonialist and racist considerations, Jewish immigrants are induced to flow to Israel from all-over the world.

In Jordan, I do not propose to subsidise larger families. But I do object to official policies leading to population control, that is, if there are any. Moreover, the social infrastructure should be expanded to satisfy the needs of not only the natural increase of population but also of the possible Jordanian returnees and their families presently residing in the Gulf.

Next week, I shall outline briefly other elements of the population policy for Jordan.

Sensible and timely

THE EIGHT-POINT peace plan offered by Saudi Arabia to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict should be studied carefully, because it contains important elements that will have to be a central part of any process of Arab-Israeli reconciliation and peace. The essential factor in the Saudi proposal is the principle of reciprocal recognition by Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab World. The Saudi plan is for a two-state solution to the Palestine issue — an Israeli state and a Palestinian state, living alongside each other in peace, and within internationally recognised borders.

It is a significant step for the Saudi Arabians to make their proposal in public at this time, given the anti-Saudi attitude being taken among some American quarters opposed to the sale of the American AWACS planes to the Riyadh government. Saudi Arabia has now gone on record more clearly than ever before that it is behind a two-state solution based on United Nations resolutions. It is inconceivable that such a proposal would be made without the clear support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and therefore the Saudi blueprint for peace takes on added significance.

The required element now is for the Arab World to put some muscle into its ideas for peace. This is a reasonable plan based on acceptable principles. It should be actively pushed by using all the resources at our disposal. It is more noble to make peace than to make war, and this is a proposal for peace that is sensible and timely.

Israel's dilemma: Zionism or a normal state

Editor's note: The above is the text of a lecture given by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, in Amman recently.

ISRAEL was not created by a people who had lived in their land for hundreds or thousands of years during which they spoke a single language. Nor was it established by the majority of the people in the country of its creation, for these were, in 1948, Palestinian Arabs. Israel was conceived by European Jews and established in Palestine, in Asia, to be a homeland for individuals or groups coming from many countries and with diverse cultural backgrounds. All that united them was their common religion. Most Israelis, in their accounts of Zionist history, attempt to obscure this background. Israeli writers promote the idea that the 1948 war was against the Arabs as a war of liberation, in which Israel had won the right to self-determination. Strong efforts are made by Zionist historians to present the Jewish minority that lived in Palestine at the beginning of this century as having constituted the nucleus of a people who then simply expanded under the British Mandate to the point where they could establish a state.

Zionist settlement, as we know it, was dictated in fact by constant efforts to achieve three objectives: first, the psychological mobilisation of Jews, wherever they lived, and especially in Europe, in support of the projected nation-state, by the use of religion and fear of persecution as basic themes. Jews were made to feel that they were aliens in the countries they lived in, so that they would take the decision to uproot themselves from their cultural environment and their homelands and go to Israel as immigrants. Second, the securing of land and work for these immigrants through collective efforts: this was the reason for the establishment of the World Zionist Organisation, the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund, and other political and financial institutions. Third, the uprooting of the original population, the Palestinian Arabs, from their land.

Zionist institutions

The Arab World rejected the State of Israel, established in 1948, and war was fought. The State of Israel, however, became a member of the United Nations with the same rights and obligations as the other member states. In Israel itself, state institutions were set up and the military terrorist organisations were dissolved and replaced by the army. The first Knesset was elected and the first parliamentary government was formed. But behind the familiar facade of statehood, Israel retained a number of institutions that had been established by the Zionist

settlers fan out in all directions, northward to the Golan, eastward into the West Bank, and southward into the Gaza Strip and Sinai. The seeds of Israeli nationalism, which had started to germinate and flourish on the eve of the June War, went into hibernation in the sands of Sinai, the soil of the Jordan Valley and the summits of the Golan. This was revealed in statements like the one made by Yehuda Harel, one of the settler leaders in the Golan Heights, when he was interviewed by the New York Times correspondent in August 1975: "Israel is a country without frontiers. Our frontiers will be where we settle."

Territorial aims

One manifestation of the change that has taken place in Israeli thinking was the renewal of the settlement movement in the occupied territories. Instead of setting peace with her neighbours in the forefront of its priorities, Israel chose territorial expansion. If we recall that Israel's seizure of land had, from the start, been one of the principal causes of its conflict with the Arabs, we realised that in taking this step it had decided once more to risk provoking the hostility of its neighbours through expansion. It had chosen to follow the course of the Zionist movement, rather than acting in accordance with the requirements and interests of the state on the basis of international law and the rules governing international relations. This situation remained unchanged until the outbreak of the 1973 war. Regardless of its military results, which Arabs and Israelis appraise differently, this was had one important and unexpected result: it made the Israeli people aware of the yet-unexploited Arab capacities. Today there are two tendencies in Israel: the Zionist idea of Israel as an organic body with expanding frontiers; and the second, that sees Israel as a national home which does not need expanded frontiers so much as recognition, as a prelude to co-existence with the wider environment. These conflicting trends can be found in most Israelis, even those who come down on the side of the Zionist idea.

Conflicting trends

In its unmitigated form, the Zionist trend is characterised by emotionalism, impulsiveness and aggressiveness. It denies the existence of the people of Palestine, and believes that the population of the occupied territories must be dispersed and absorbed in the other Arab countries. It manoeuvres to gain time to create a fait accompli, and to exploit the land and natural resources of which it has already taken possession. It believes in force and in the effectiveness of military

superiority to prevent any increase in Arab strength. It favours pre-emptive war. It also exerts every kind of economic and psychological pressure on the Palestinian Arabs under its rule, with a view to fragmenting their national cohesion. The advocates of this trend believe that Israel's policy of force and her military superiority will one day oblige the Arabs to accept her on her own terms, and that in the meantime Israel should expand over as large an area as possible.

The second trend, on the other hand, acknowledges the existence of the Palestinian people and their right to establish an independent state or national entity. It sees the settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a curse rather than a blessing, because they impede efforts to achieve peace and render it more difficult to attain. It argues that these make Israel a garrison constantly in danger of attack, with doubtful prospects of being able to hold out, because in the long run time is on the side of the Arabs. It believes that Israel can survive only if she can do away with her image as an alien body in the area — an image that is intensified the more Israel provokes her neighbours and makes them feel that it endangers their very existence. It insists that Israel must withdraw from the territories it occupied in the June War, and allow the Palestinian people to decide their own future in their homeland. This alone will assure Israel's survival as a national state for the Jews. The people who follow this trend of thought maintain that Israel must accomplish these aims soon, before bitterness and hostility reach such a pitch that rapprochement becomes no longer possible, and that failure to do so would be a betrayal of the original objective of Zionism, namely, the establishment of a national home, not a fortress under perpetual siege.

Kind of settlement

As we have seen, these two trends reflect a division in the consciousness of the Israeli people that transcends the limits of political parties and blocs. They are differing concepts of how survival is to be ensured, not of a political or economic programme. The Zionists are not the first settlers in history, nor is Palestine the first land to be subjected to colonial settlement. Nor, indeed, is this the first time that Palestine has been subjected to such settlement. The Phoenicians settled North Africa in ancient times, the Crusaders settled the coast of Syria and Palestine, as well as part of Egypt and Jordan in the Middle Ages, and the Europeans settled North America, Australia and many parts of Africa. A study of these patterns of settlement and their

results shows that some of them met with success, others with disappointment and failure. For example, the Crusader pattern of settlement failed, while the European pattern succeeded in North America and Australia, though it failed in Africa. It may well be that the peace agreement which was concluded in London, under the auspices of the British government, to solve the problem of Rhodesia, marks the beginning of the end of another chapter in the history of European settlement in Africa.

Before that, the French had had to give up Algeria, and the Portuguese left Angola and Mozambique. Why does one settlement succeed and another fail? An analysis of the patterns of success and failure enables us to distinguish a number of factors that govern the destiny of settlement movements. The numerical ratio between the settlers and the indigenous population is one constant factor; there is also a series of variable factors, such as military or technological superiority, political relations, links with world powers, or common interests with such powers.

Before trying to apply these criteria to successful and unsuccessful settlements, I want to make clear that by "constant factor" I mean the one that continues to operate against one party, without being liable to change, and by "variable factors" those that are not necessarily restricted to one party to the exclusion of the other. If, for example, settlers enjoy military, technological or economic superiority over their opponents, that does not mean that this superiority is necessarily permanent; for the other party may progress in one of these fields and turn the variable factor to its side of the conflict. Settlement, in its profoundest sense, is the uprooting of the indigenous population and its replacement by foreign settlers. Such an operation, by its very nature, cannot be achieved without severe tensions culminating in a bloody conflict, and the more firmly rooted the culture of the natives, and the stronger their sense of identity, the longer will the conflict last and the more elusive its resolution. If we take the American case as successful pattern of European settlement, we find that the Europeans had no difficulty in building a bridgehead in North America, thanks to the variable factor of their technological superiority over the Indians. As a result, Europeans poured into America, until in a relatively short time they achieved numerical superiority over their opponents. An example of an unsuccessful European settlement is that of the Crusaders in Syria and Egypt. The reason for the preliminary success achieved by

the Crusaders was the variable factor of their military superiority over the local Muslim population. Once the region was united under the leadership of Saladin, it was certain that the Muslims would win the final victory, because the constant factor was turned in favour of the original population, with its distinctive civilisation and superior numbers.

But which of these patterns applies to the present situation in Israel? Can Israel last and survive, in conformity with the European pattern in America, or is she doomed to failure, as happened to the Crusader kingdom in the same area which Israel is trying to claim in the twentieth century? Israel has succeeded so far, thanks to the variable factors of military, scientific, and technological superiority and its close links with a world power, the United States. On the other hand, Ben-Gurion himself pointed out the constant factor, namely the overwhelming demographic superiority of the Arabs. Should Israel's policy of annexation and the denial of Palestinian rights be continued, a Crusader, rather than an American, outcome seems more likely.

In conclusion

As I see it, the peace agreement with Egypt was an expression of the trend in Israel placing the preservation of the state in the Middle East above ideological considerations, especially as it involved the dismantling of the settlements in Sinai. On the other hand, insistence on a unified Israel/Jerusalem and on Begin's so-called "autonomy" plan for the Palestinians is a clear expression of the persistence of the Zionist trend. In basing its proposed solution of the Palestine problem on a partial withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's links with Jordan, the Israeli Labour Party is trying to achieve a compromise between the rationale of the state, which is prepared to recognise that the Palestinian people exist and have their own land, and the Zionist ideology, which cannot accept the Palestinian people's full right to self-determination, and seeks to establish new settlements on the West Bank and Gaza.

At present, the emotional trend of the Zionist movement still prevails over the more rational attachment to the survival of the state. Is there any hope of the rational trend growing and expanding? Could it become the basis for a programme of a broad-based Israeli political party? And if this happens, what will be the attitude of the Palestinians, and of other Arabs, who have on more than one occasion hinted that they are prepared to have dealings with the state, but not with the movement?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: In his statements yesterday, Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia clearly and frankly defined the minimum limits with which a real peace can be achieved — a peace which guarantees the regaining of the usurped lands and rights of the Palestinian people, and secures the dignity of the Arab nation.

The significance of these statements rests in the fact that they are made amid a new ferocious onslaught being unleashed by the Camp David partners in order to divert the attention of the Arab peoples from the Zionist menace and direct this attention to a Soviet menace which does not exist except in the minds of the planners of the Zionist and American strategy.

The Saudi crown prince defined the bases of the acceptable settlement, and he was expressing the views of the Arab peoples and leaders who addressed all American administrations about the bases of such a settlement, as well as all those concerned with the future of the area and the future of world peace.

Thus it is necessary to make a reminder again that the Arabs' relations with the United States and with the world are not suffering from a lack of understanding of what the Arabs want, but are suffering from a lack of preparedness by Washington and its allies to respond to the voice of justice as well as persistence to continually support the enemies of the Arab nation and the usurpers of its lands and rights.

This simply means that Washington does not care to what the Arabs say, as long as words are their only means to address the world, and as long as they continue to search through words for peace and justice.

This also means that the Arabs have no way to prompt the United States to change its stand, which is hostile to the simplest Arab rights, except if the echo of the words is coupled with serious work and capable conduct to steer events in the direction which leads to the achievement of these rights.

Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states, in view of their resources, are certainly capable of addressing Washington and all the enemies of the Arab nation in the only language they understand — the language of threatening their economic, oil and strategic interests.

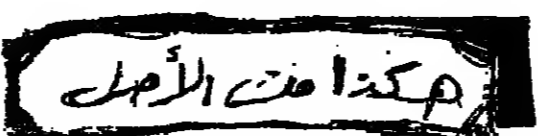
While we praise the frankness, clarity and constructive spirit characterising the statements of the Saudi crown prince, we must affirm in the same frankness, clarity and spirit that what is required to confront the Zionist arrogance and the American obstinacy, as well as to confront all the dangers represented in the suspect Camp David deal, is a serious collective Arab action through the use of all weapons, foremost of which is the oil weapon. This is necessary to force Washington and its allies to see the basic facts in the area as they are, and not as the Camp David partners see them.

AL DUSTOUR: The statements of former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr published by the newspaper Al Kifah Al Arabi, the day before yesterday, reveal the nature of the Iranian regime in the Khomeini era, and reveal the nature of the possible dangers threatening Iran and the Iranian peoples in terms of their existence, beliefs and future.

Revolutions are like fires which first devour everything in their way, and then devour itself if it does not find anything else to devour. Thus the Iranian revolution have begun first to devour the Iranian people who demonstrated by the millions in its support, who received Khomeini by the millions and who gave sacrifices that are rare in history.

Although the news of the executions aroused the pity of those who were following up the news in this tortured Muslim country, Bani-Sadr's revelations indicate that what is taking place in Iran is a carnage arousing the pity of even those with the cruelest hearts.

When Iran turns to Israel to get arms to fight another Muslim country, and then sheds the crocodile's tears on Islam, then it has no right to do so.



مكتبة الأمل

ish expert to explain theories of early learning tonight

Bringing up babies on books

Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

N. Aug. 9 — Rajar — active and five months old — in his father's arm while never leave the pages of a picture book his father is reading to him.

It's remarkably impressive behaviour, and lends great force to Prof. David Doake's lecture, to be given Monday night at the British Council, about the research he and others have undertaken showing that children can learn to read and write — at the same time as they learn to talk.

So when and how do you start helping your child to read? Given the baseline security of being warm, dry, fed and loved, a baby — as demonstrated by Rajar — will respond very quickly to the warm sharing human experience and the total attention of his parent when he is being read to.



Prof. David Doake

And this is not the only problem with present teaching methods, which are based on the behavioural conditioning principles used with rats and pigeons, rather than on sound language learning methods. In the classroom the children's learning is directed solely by the teacher, who tells them what to read and how, and demands total accuracy.

These methods have, however, been shown to be inhibitive to the child's own learning process — first, they deny children the right to control their own learning, which they do remarkably well if left to it — they will correct themselves over grammar, spelling and the like. Second, reading is not an accurate process — as long as we get the meaning we are satisfied; so not only is stress on complete accuracy misplaced, but it prevents the child from being prolific, and bores and intimidates him.

There fore a new teaching method was thought to be necessary; and it was by going into the homes of children who had learnt to read early, or who learned to read very quickly and with little assistance from the teacher once at school, that Prof. Doake and



In the privacy of a listening post, a child enjoys 'reading' for herself the small book version of a story she has shared with the other members of the class.



Warmth of sharing a book: the warm human sharing occurs when parents and children come together for a story.

talk by talking, he will learn to read by reading, which he achieves by first participating in a favourite story either by mumbling along with the reader or by supplying words. Then he will demand this favourite story over and over again until he is able to reconstruct the story for himself, using the pictures and pages as cues, so accurately that he can and will correct the errors or miscues the reader makes.

Eventually the child realises that the print, and not the pictures or the reader's mind, carries the message; and once this important and difficult concept is surmounted, the child will follow the words, then the letters, and learn to read and retrieve the story for himself.

Start with the whole

This method of learning follows the principle that seems to apply to all human learning — that one starts with the whole experience, and gradually breaks it down into

others saw a possible solution.

All these children, without exception, came from book-oriented homes. They had been read to for many hundreds, often thousands of hours before school, and books had been part and parcel of their upbringing.

On the other hand, the children who found reading an insurmountable task were the ones that had been deprived of a preschool experience with books in the typical bedtime story situation.

This latter case is often the reason that children in Jordan find it hard to learn to read classical Arabic, which is considered too difficult for a young preschool child to cope with. Children in their early years, however, have an amazing ability to learn languages; and parents here in Jordan

dan should not be discouraged from reading Arabic to their children by the fact that written Arabic is complex.

So, based on these observations, the bedtime story technique was brought into some classrooms. Huge colourful, interestingly worded books (with words like gluttonous, preened and flutter) are read to the children, who can all see the pages, by the teacher. The children then listen to the tape-recorded story again and again on headphones while they follow along in a smaller version of the "Big Book".

This method reproduces as closely as possible the book-oriented environment experienced by the children who learned to read early and quickly.

Since its introduction into schools, first in New Zealand and later in 1978 in Canada, this method has been hugely successful, and it is now used in thousands of classrooms by teachers who were desperate for such new ideas. Prof. Doake hopes it will be used here in Jordan, and already some schools are eager to try it.

Meanwhile, Prof. Doake's lecture tomorrow evening is a must for any parent who wants to help his child, and of interest to everyone. After listening to the professor and seeing his son Rajar — who may be present to give a demonstration — there can be no doubt that reading to children from their first months, and the resultant new method of teaching, can do nothing but good.

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stroll down Cauliflower Lane

ORK, Aug. 9 (Agencies) ... Duran, who used to be a lightweight fighter ... Williams, is a gentleman ... tance today, plump and ... and interested in ... affairs. Recently he took a ... from the gym to mourn his ... benefactor, Gen. Omar ... Herrera, but the chances ... will make 154 pounds in ... his friend and idolater, ... in Cleveland.

manager, and Victor Valle, trainer, favour taking a warmup bout first with somebody like Trevor Berbick or Randy Cobb. Mike Jones, who manages the half Rappaport doesn't, has reservations about this programme. Nobody ever asks Cooney how he feels about it, which is just as well, because his preferences don't matter.

He took a warmup bout with Freddie Mills, an English canvasback whom Gus had knocked out. Freddie had also been flattened by Joe Baksi and Lloyd Marshall and would eventually retire in despair after being left for dead by Joey Maxim, who couldn't break the mother superior's glances.

he could whip Berbick or Cobb, whom nobody stops.

Poitrone in Collapse

Cooney's people had accepted a match with Weaver for Mike's half of the heavyweight title and evidently were prepared to go through with it when the meddling boos of the World Boxing Association stepped in with a threat to withdraw title recognition from Weaver if he fought the No. 1 contender (Cooney) instead of Quick Tillis, who is No. 3.

Surpassing Peace

last November, no promise would have dared Gonzalez as a worthy rival for Duran. Then a peace bill passed understanding of Roberto in the New ring he was sharing with Ray Leonard, and he ended his retirement.

Cooney has gone as far as eight rounds only twice in his life. He has not gone as many as six in 20 months. The world knows he can hit, whether he has the stamina for a route or can take a punch, nobody knows.

Rappaport suggests he would like to shore up Gerry's confidence in his staying power by giving him "some rounds" against Berbick. In the same breath, he says that if Cooney stopped Berbick early it might worry Holmes, with whom Berbick went 15.

Tapped Out by Joey

When Gus was lightweight champion of the world, Larry and Mike Weaver, but he hit no impatience to fight either.

Iran bans boxing

ON, Aug. 9 (R) — Iran's Islamic leaders have banned boxing, a radio said today. It added that as a result of complaints, men and women mountain climbers would be segregated in future.

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GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN
1981 by Chicago Tribune

As South, vulnerable, old: 7 ♠ J72 ♠ K106 ♠ J1093 ... bidding has proceeded: 1 East South West Pass 1 NT Pass Pass ?

Q4.—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠ Q108 ♠ KJ76542 ♠ 95 ... The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass ?

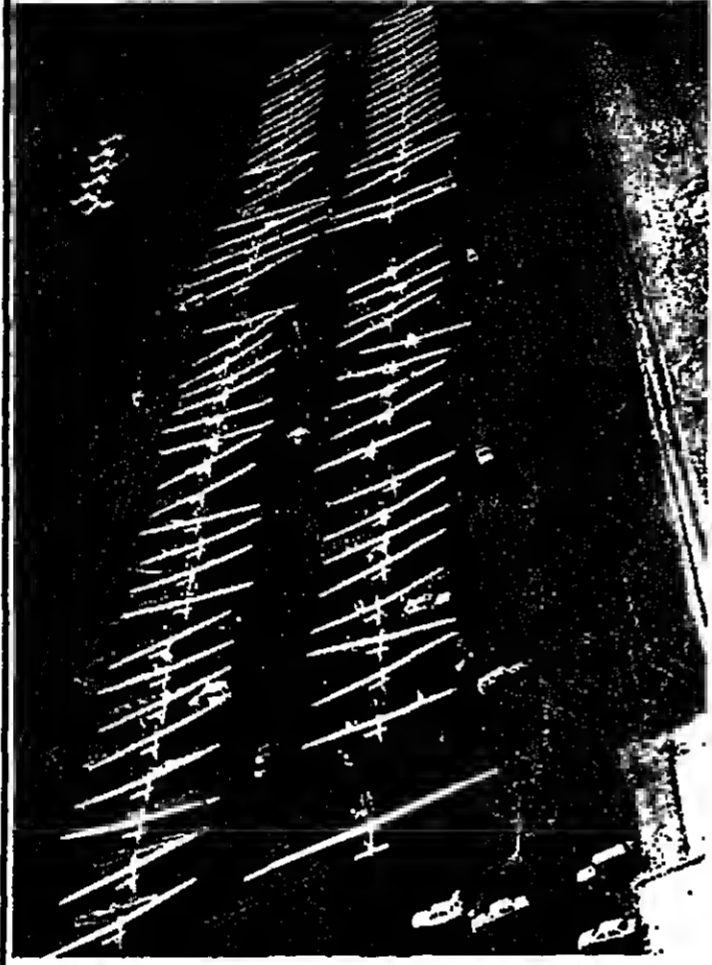
Q5.—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠ KJ87 ♠ A1092 ♠ 95 ♠ Q96 ... Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q6.—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠ A106 ♠ A9 ♠ QJ8 ♠ QJ982 ... The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass ?

Both vulnerable, as you hold: 3 ♠ Q862 ♠ Q862 ♠ 7 ... bidding has proceeded: 1 East South 1 NT ?

Both vulnerable, as you hold: 2 ♠ QJ105 ♠ A5 ♠ A96 ... is your opening bid?

Briton wins World Gliding Championships 'open class'



PADEBORN (INP) — Much of the origins of gliding can be traced to Germany. Following the 1st World War, engine-powered planes were forbidden for the Germans by the Treaty of Versailles and as a result in 1920, flying enthusiasts set up their first flying station in the Rhon Valley in order to hold gliding competitions.

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. LOVEH, YURST, CHALUN, YORCUT. Includes a cartoon of a taxi driver and a king deciding to abdicate.

Nelson of America takes charge of U.S. PGA golf

ATLANTA, Aug. 9 (R) — American Larry Nelson took charge of the U.S. PGA golf championship today, opening a four-stroke lead after a burst of four birdies in five holes that gave him an eight-under-par, three-round total of 202.

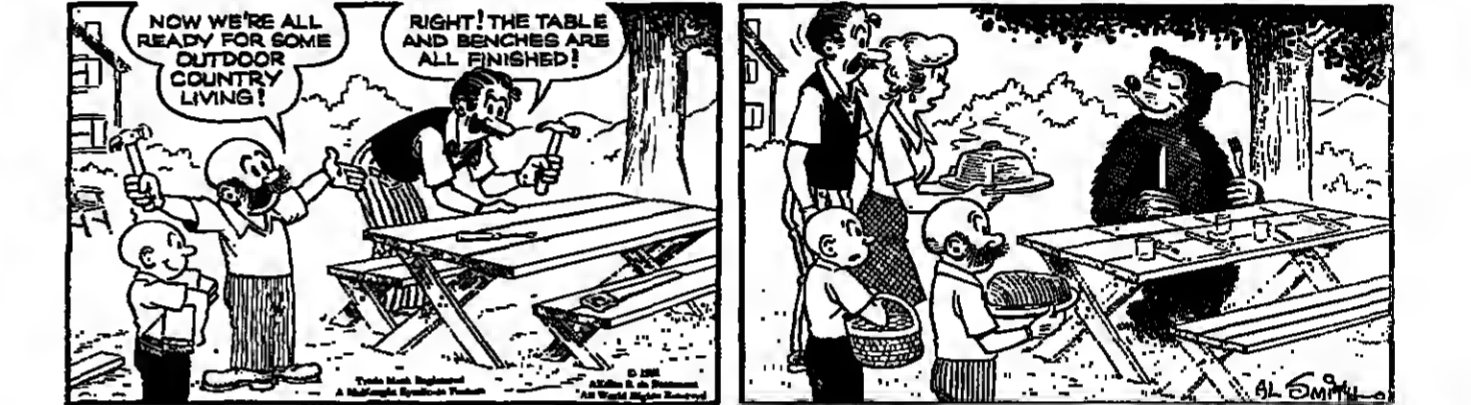
English women going strong at the World Lawn Bowls

TORONTO, Aug. 9 (R) — England opened the pairs and triples competitions in the women's World Lawn Bowls Championships on a successful note, defeating Canada in both events.

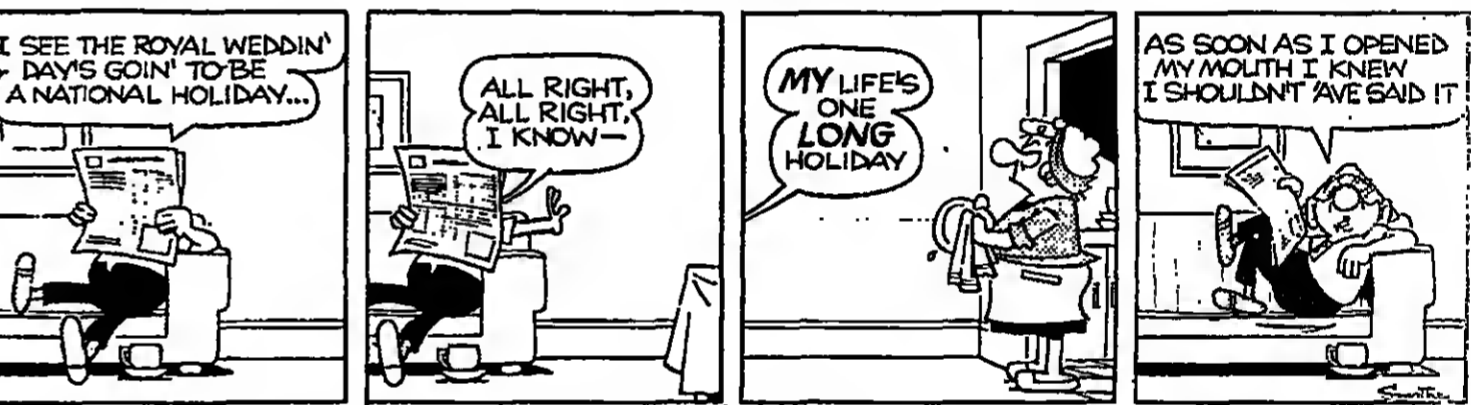
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1981. YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute. THE Daily Crossword by Helen Fas. Includes a crossword puzzle grid and a list of clues.

